

KARABEKOV, B.P.

Development of filtrable forms of typhoid and dysentery bacteria.
Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol.nauki 13 no.1:55-62 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny
Minsdrava ArmSSR.
(EBERTHELLA TYPHOA) (SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

KARABEKOV, B.P.

Materials on the development and regeneration of filterable forms
of typhoid bacilli in the organism of experimental animals. Izv.
An Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.10:67-75 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny
Minsdrava ArmSSR.
(EBERTHELLA TYPHOSEA)

05460

SOV/120-59-3-31/46

AUTHORS: Karabekov, I. P., Avakyan, V. V., and Nalbandyan, N. A.

TITLE: On the Characteristics of the GK-7 Hodoscopic System
(O kharakteristikakh godoskopicheskoy sistemy GK-7)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3,
pp 130-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The GK-7 hodoscopic system has been investigated experimentally with the aim of using it in a magnetic mass spectrometer. The main characteristics of the GK-7 "cells" are given, as well as an analysis of the factors which limit the application of this system in the region of small pulses (less than 10 v) from Geiger-Muller counters. The effect of the magnetic field on the working of GK-7 is also considered. A typical hodoscopic "cell" of the GK-7 system is shown in Fig 1. A negative pulse from a G.M. counter is applied to the cathode of an MTKh-90 tube. This leads to an increase of the silent discharge current between the control anode and the cathode. A master pulse 2-3 μ s long then appears at the main anode of the MTKh-90 and if it coincides with the current pulse in the control anode circuit which is produced by the pulse from the counter, a discharge is triggered between the main anode and the cathode. This leads to the appearance

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On the Characteristics of the GK-7 Hodoscopic System

at the cathode of the first thyratron of a coincidence pulse which triggers the next part of the "cell". This circuit differs from the usual coincidence circuits in that the pulses to be selected should be applied to it not simultaneously but with a certain shift in time. Fig 2 shows the time diagram for coincidences to occur with the MTKh-90 thyratron. Curve a is the pulse from the counter, curve b represents the potential at the cathode of the MTKh-90 when the current pulse appears and curve c shows the master pulse. It is shown that the pulse from the counter must be greater than 10 v in order to achieve stable characteristics. It is further shown that the maximum magnetic field in which the system will work under normal conditions is 50 oersted. A. V. Khrimyan is thanked for directing this work. There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR (Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 2/2

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S/120/60/000/02/022/052
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Karabekov, I.P.

TITLE: Phase Discriminator Based on a Gas-discharge Tube

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 2,
pp 83 - 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The circuit diagram of a phase discriminator based on a gas-discharge tube is shown in Figure 1. A cold cathode tube, type MTKh-90, is used as the discriminating device. The operation principle of the system is as follows. When the voltage across the discharge gap of the tube reaches the ignition potential, a self-maintaining discharge is established in the tube and the current increases very rapidly. The capacitance C_2 is therefore discharged and C_1 is charged. As the capacitance C_1 is being charged, the voltage across the elements of the system become changed and at a certain instant the potential difference across the discharge gap will become too low to maintain the discharge. Consequently, the tube will be extinguished and the system then behaves as a passive quadrupole. During the next half-cycle of the input ✓

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Phase Discriminator Based on a Gas-discharge Tube

voltage, the above procedure is repeated. Figure 2 shows the oscillograms of the voltages and currents in the discriminator. Here, U_1 and U_2 are the voltage waveforms across the discharge gap and the capacitance C_1 , when no discharge takes place; V_1 and V_2 represent the voltages when the tube is fired; time instants t_1 and t_2 correspond to the start and termination of the discharge. The output pulses of the discriminator are obtained across the common resistance R_k . If $C_1 = 84 \text{ pF}$ and $R_k = 1.2 \text{ k}\Omega$, the duration of the output pulse is $5 \mu\text{s}$ and its rise time is $0.5 \mu\text{s}$; the amplitude of the pulses is $1.5 - 2 \text{ V}$. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the maximum instability of the discriminator pulse on the position of the discrimination point and the frequency of the input voltage. The maximum instability was measured in the circuit illustrated in Figure 4, where the

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Phase Discriminator Based on a Gas-discharge Tube

discriminators 1 and 2 showed a certain small phase difference $\Delta\varphi$. The maximum change of this difference was measured by the oscilloscope as a function of frequency and the discrimination angle. A continuous variation of the discrimination point can be achieved by changing the amplitude of the input signal or by varying the capacitance ratio C_1/C_2 . Figure 6 shows the dependence of the discrimination phase on the ratio of the input voltage to the ignition voltage. The curve is for a tube whose ignition voltage was 62 V. The range of continuous variation of the discrimination point depends on the characteristics of individual tubes and varies from 55° to 70°. The discriminator can operate at frequencies from 20 to 20 000 cps and the stability of the discrimination point varies from 10' to 43'. There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR (Institute of Physics
Card3/3 of the Ac.Sc., Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1959

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S/120/60/000/005/035/051
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Karabekov, I.P., Marikyan, G.A. and
Kharitonov, V.M.

TITLE: Novel Combining of Pulses from Geiger-Müller
Counters¹⁹

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5,
p. 129

TEXT: The standard circuit (Fig. 1) for combining a number of pulses derived from Geiger-Müller counters in a large hodoscopic system is unsatisfactory in that the parameters of the pulses in the combining circuit depend on the parameters of the hodoscopic cells. A system overcoming this disadvantage was devised and this is shown in the diagram of Fig. 2. The combination pulse in this circuit is formed directly by the counter current across the resistance connected to the common cathode of a group of counters. On the other hand, the pulses applied to the hodoscopic cells are taken from the resistances connected to the circuits of the counter. In this system the parameters of the combination pulses are independent of the parameters of the hodoscopic

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Novel Combining of Pulses from Geiger-Müller Counters

cells and the pulses are equal in amplitude so that the effect of noise is eliminated and the pulses from one cell do not affect the other cells. The combining resistance R_k is comparatively small so as to eliminate the effect of noise. In practice, $R_k = 600 \Omega$. The parallel capacitance of the cathode is about 200 pF and the output pulses have amplitudes ranging from 0.05 to 0.1 V. The rise time of the pulses is about 0.4 μ s and their duration is about 2.5 μ s. In a standard circuit (such as shown in Fig. 1), the rise times are of the order of 2 μ s and the pulse durations are about 50 μ s. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR (Physics Institute of the AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1959

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212300

AUTHORS: Arutyunyan, F. R., Karabekov, I. P.

TITLE: Production of monoenergetic beams of accelerated particles

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 259-260

TEXT: The production of high-energy monochromatic beams of particles meets with technical difficulties when using both stabilized electrostatic accelerators and cascade generators. The present paper describes a method of producing intense monochromatic pulsed particle beams (energy spread $\leq 10^{-4}$ for sufficiently large oscillations of the grid voltage). A high-voltage or a cascade transformer are used as power source. A sinusoidal voltage U of frequency f is applied to the acceleration gap. The particles are accelerated during the time $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$ (Fig. 1a); the beam exhibits an energy spread of $\Delta E = e[U(t_2) - U(t_1)]$; the pulse-repetition frequency is equal to the grid frequency. In order to warrant a constant energy spread from one pulse to the other with a change of the amplitude or frequency of

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the supply voltage, it is necessary that the phase at which the particles are injected into the acceleration gap be chosen in such a way that the acceleration voltage remains constant. A gas-discharge phase discriminator at 50 cps in the angular interval of 20-70° makes it possible to keep the phase of the periodic voltage constant with an error of $\pm 1.5'$. Depending on the voltage amplitude at the input, that phase will be kept constant, by the discriminator, at which $u = U_m \cdot \sin \varphi_{discr} = \text{const}$. This leads to a maximum energy spread of $\Delta E/E = \pm 10^{-4}$ from pulse to pulse. A block diagram of the unit is shown in Fig. 2. The current coming from the high-voltage transformer (1) is conveyed to the three-electrode gun. The voltage applied to the modulating electrode of the gun may be alternating (at a phase shift by 160° relative to that of the anode voltage - cf. Fig. 1,2). As soon as the voltage applied to the acceleration gap has reached a certain value, the gas-discharge phase discriminator forms a pulse of duration τ , which opens the gun (Fig. 1,8). The capacity C connected in parallel to the acceleration gap has a lower bound according to $C \geq \tau / R_i \Delta U_{acc}/U_{acc}$, where $\Delta U_{acc}/U_{acc}$ is the voltage spread, and R_i is the internal resistance of the gun. The method suggested here makes it possible to obtain practically

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monoenergetic intense beams of particles, the beam current being limited only by the focusing properties of the electron gun. The energy to which the particles can be accelerated is limited only by the possibility of connecting a large number of transformers in cascade. A transformer of 100 kv effective voltage and 30 kva power, and an 0.01- μ f capacitor are required for generating a 100-kev particle beam ($\Delta E/E \approx \pm 10^{-4}$; current 1 a; pulse duration: 10^{-7} sec; pulse-repetition frequency: 50 cps). The principal advantages of the unit described here are its low energy spread, its simple circuit, and the possibility of generating several beams with exactly given energy ratios with the help of the same supply system. There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: 1) Threshold voltage.

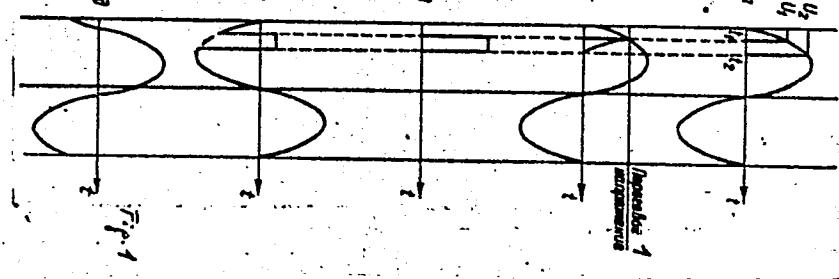
Legend to Fig. 2: 1) High-voltage transformer. 2) Phase discriminator.
3) Forming device. 4) Electron gun. 5) Displacement transformer. 6) Grid;
A - anode, K - cathode, M - modulating electrode, C_M - capacitor, R_M - load
resistance of the modulator.

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Figs. 1 and 2

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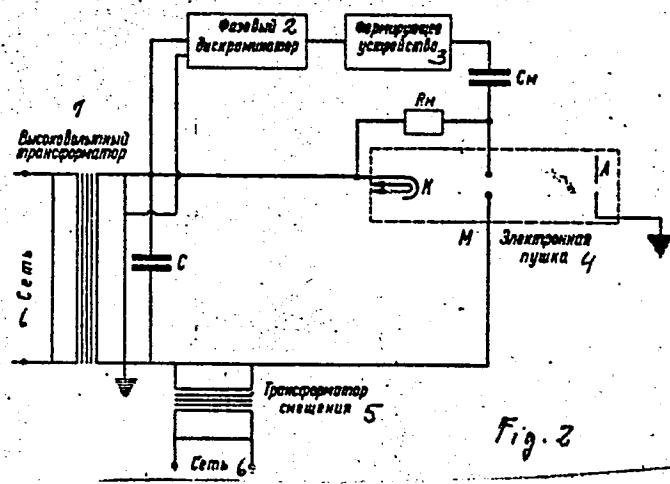


Fig. 2

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B102/B108

24.6730

AUTHORS: Karabekov, I. P., Martirosyan, M. A.

TITLE: Design and construction of signal electrodes for accelerators

PERIODICAL: Atomnaja energiya, v. 13, no. 4, 1962, 337 - 341

TEXT: The design of signal electrodes for strongly focusing high-energy accelerators has already been discussed in detail by H. Hear (UCRL-3609, Berkeley, USA, 1957) and by L. Riddiford et al. (Proc. Phys. Soc. A., LXVIII, 489, 1955), but the formula used by those authors for the induced voltage is inaccurate and valid only when $l \ll L$ (l = length of the electrode along the beam, L = length of the particle bunches). Another disadvantage of their formula is that it makes no allowance for the relationship between the induced potential difference and the position of the center of gravity of the bunches. The theory worked out by the present authors is free from such shortcomings. They deal first with determining the sensitivity of the signal electrodes and with measuring the input voltage of the accelerator. Assuming that the charge distribution is linear the potential at the point $P'(x', y', z')$ in the particle bunch will be given by $d\varphi = \sigma' dz' / r'$ or

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$$d\varphi = \frac{\sigma dz_0}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + r^2(1-\beta^2)}},$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}. \quad (2a).$$

The primed coordinates are attached to the bunch, and the unprimed coordinates represent the laboratory system; $\sigma(\sigma')$ is the charge density; and $z_0(z')$ is the coordinate in the direction of the beam. When a cylindrical electrode of radius R whose ends are given by the coordinates $\pm l/2$ at the instant $t = 0$ is considered, integration of (2a) with respect to z_0 gives

$$\varphi = \sigma \left(\text{Arsh} \frac{L/2-z}{R\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + \text{Arsh} \frac{L/2+z}{R\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \right). \quad (3)$$

averaging over the length of the electrode and passing to the limit

$$\sqrt{1-\beta^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ leads to } \bar{\varphi} = \sigma \left[\frac{L}{l} \ln \frac{L+l}{L-l} + \ln \frac{L^2-R^2}{4R^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2 \ln \frac{E_{\text{total}}}{mc^2} - 2 \right], \quad (4),$$

where E_{total} is the total particle energy. If the signal electrode consists of two coaxial cylinders, and when $\sqrt{1-\beta^2} \rightarrow 0$ is again valid, then the beam-induced poten-

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tial difference will be given by $\Delta\phi = 2 \sigma \ln(R_2/R_1)$. This means that a finite beam moving with $v \ll c$ induces the same signal amplitude as an infinite dead charge filament. Hence, the induced potential difference, i. e. the sensitivity of the electrodes, is merely a function of R_2/R_1 . The input voltage which amplifies the signal emitted from the electrodes is then given by $U_{in} = 2\sigma \ln(R_2/R_1) C_{el} / (C_{el} + C_{ampl})$, where C_{el} is the capacitance of the two electrodes, and C_{ampl} is the input capacitance of the amplifier. This relation was verified experimentally. The argument in (3) must not be small if the relation obtained for $\Delta\phi$ is to be valid. The experimental verification is discussed in detail. The measurements show good agreement with the calculated values. C_{el} can be determined from

$C_{el} = 0.61 l / [\ln(R_2/R_1)] + 4.17 (R_2/R_1)^{-0.77575}$ picofarad with an accuracy sufficient for design calculations. Further, the signal electrodes were examined as regards their sensitivity to displacements of the beam's center of gravity. The empirical relation $C = 0.978 (R_s/R_1)^{-0.475} S^{0.527}$ pf

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(R_s = radius of outer screen, R_1 = electrode radius, S = electrode surface area) was found to describe correctly how the electrode capacitance depends on the geometrical conditions. For $1.25 \leq R_s/R_1 \leq 3.33$ and $8 \leq S \leq 120 \text{ cm}^2$ this relation holds within an error of 5 %. Finally several estimates are presented and the requirements which such a measuring apparatus has to meet are stated. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1961

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without disturbance of the beam

grain size of the magnetic field
accel. area.

ABSTRACT: In order to make the accelerator self-regulating with respect to
current, voltage, magnetic and accelerating systems, several parameters

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| **ACCESSION NR: AP4008627**

The present paper describes a method for obtaining information on additional parameters, the cross section of the beam, without disturbing the disturbance of the latter. For simplicity, the electric field is investigated of a flat, ribbon-like beam over a parallel, grounded surface. The potential is found to be similar to that in a "parallel plate" circumstance permits the calibration of a system with preexisting

circumstance permits the calibration of a system with respect to
metallic conductors. The experimental data agree with the theory." The author
is grateful to Yu. G. Uspenskiy, A. Ts. Amatuni, M. A. Melikyan,
M. A. Lopushanskiy for valuable and assistance." Orig. art. has
been published.

ASSOCIATION: None

U.S. EDITIONS OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

N.D. WILEY SOV. 005

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720520013-1

KARABEKOV, I.P.

Measuring the beam aperture in an acceleration chamber without
destroying the beam. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:467-472 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720520013-1"

KARABEKOV, I.P.; MARTIROSYAN, M.A.

Dependence of the characteristics of signaling electrodes
of an accelerator on their cross-sectional shape and
construction. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.5:36-40 S-0 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Fizicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zo-
vaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

SEARCHED INDEXED
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

TITLE: Impact of the perturbation of the primary
electrode on the characteristics of an electron
beam in a magnetic field. (Urgent) (Top Secret)

SUMMARY: (Urgent) (Top Secret)

TYPE: (Urgent) (Top Secret)

19

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for determining the
perturbation of the primary current density in the
region of the cathode of an electron gun by the
current flowing through the anode. The method
uses the effect of the magnetic field on the beam.
The method makes it possible to determine the
perturbation of the primary current density in
the cathode region without changing the
parameters of the gun.

See

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the first column with which
units were to be associated and point to the next
line. It is shown in the figure that the first column of the
field contains the label "A" and the second column contains the
label "B". The third column contains the label "C" and the fourth
column contains the label "D". The fifth column contains the label
"E" and the sixth column contains the label "F". The seventh column
contains the label "G" and the eighth column contains the label "H".
The ninth column contains the label "I" and the tenth column contains the label
"J". The eleventh column contains the label "K" and the twelfth column contains the label
"L". The thirteenth column contains the label "M" and the fourteenth column contains the label
"N". The fifteenth column contains the label "O" and the sixteenth column contains the label
"P". The seventeenth column contains the label "Q" and the eighteenth column contains the label
"R". The nineteenth column contains the label "S" and the twentieth column contains the label
"T". The twenty-first column contains the label "U" and the twenty-second column contains the label
"V". The twenty-third column contains the label "W" and the twenty-fourth column contains the label
"X". The twenty-fifth column contains the label "Y" and the twenty-sixth column contains the label
"Z".

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26 formulas.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720520013-1"

AUTHOR: Karabekov, I. P.; Martirosyan, M. A.

TITLE: Effect of design and cross-section shape of the signal electrodes on their characteristics

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964. 36-4.

TCPIC TAGS: particle accelerator

ABSTRACT: The effect of the shape and proportions of signal electrodes, when their cross-section is comparable with or greater than the π law electrode sensitivity has been experimentally investigated. It was found that the sensitivity of any pair of electrodes shown in Enclosure 1 is equal to the sensitivity of a pair of electrodes in a cylindrical set up. This is true for all electrode shapes and sizes in question. Thus, it is shown that near optimum sensitivity is the sum of 2.73×10^{-4} picoulombs per square centimeter.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047455

horizontal dimensions of electrodes were 60 and 120 mm. When
current density was constant up to 300 ampere/cm², the
current density was proportional to the electrical field strength.
The current density decreased with increasing current density
approximately, up to 1000. Two formulas (9) and (10) for sensitivity A
characteristic are suitable practically for any electrode shape.
4 figures, 10 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizikocheaktiv institut GKAE (Institute of Physics)

SUBMITTED: 17 Jan 64

27

SUB CODE: NP

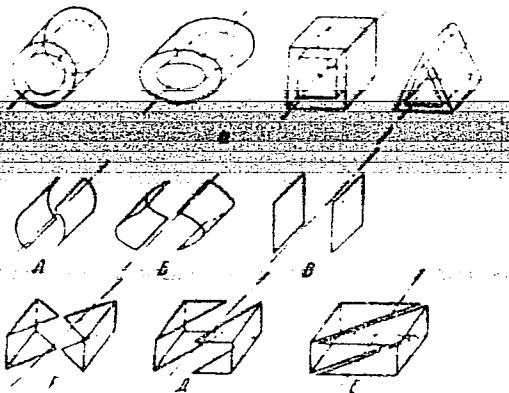
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ACCESSION NR: Ap4047455

ENCLOSURE 1



Types of signal electrodes for
the particle accelerator

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KARABEKOV, I.P.; MARTIROSYAN, M.A.

Design and construction of signal electrodes for accelerators.
Atom. energ. 13 no.4:337-341 0 '62.
(Electrodes) (MIRA 15:9)

KARABEKOV, I.P.

Determining the perturbations of the parameters of the magnetic
and acceleration systems of an electron synchrotron from an
analysis of the information on the beam. Atom. energ. 18 no.1:
18-22 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

KARABEKOV, V.,

Economic work in an office of the Industrial Bank. Fin. SSSR 16
no. 7:41-49 J1'55.
(MIRA 8:10)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Leningradskoy kontoroy Prombanka
(Leningrad--Construction industry)

AKENT'YEV, B.; ZUBETS, V.; KARABEKOV, V.; TOLOKONTSEVA, G.; YASTREBOV, N.

"Resources of the enterprise and the tasks of strengthening control through the ruble." Reviewed by B. Akent'yev and others.
Fin. SSSR 17 no.9:88-91 S '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Finance)

KARABEKOV, V.

What should be the relationship between long-term investment banks
and national economic councils? Fin. SSSR 18 no.5:56-58 My '57.

(MIRA 10:6)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Leningradskoy kontoroy Prombanka
(Banks and banking)

KARABEKOV, V.

For great efficiency in capital investments. Fin. SSSR 20 no.1:
64-68 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Leningradskoy kontoroy Prombanka.
(Leningrad Economic Region--Capital investment)

VANO, F.; KARABELLI, J.

Miniatute selenium rectifier for transistor apparatus. Sdel
tech 12 no.9:357 S '64.

VANO, Frantisek; TOTH, Jan; KARARELLI, Jan

Measurement, signalling, and control in the experimental
semiindustrial production of biologically active yeast
in the Trencin Plant. Kvasny prum 9 no.10:237-242 O '63.

1. Ustredny vyskumny ustav potravinarskeho priemyslu,
pobocka Bratislava.

VANO, Frantisek; KARABELLI, Jan; TOTH, Jan; SOCHOROVA, Viera

Liquid inflow control by a floating flowmeter with a photoelectric sensing device. Kvasny prum 10 no.5:105-109 My '64.

1. Research Institute of the Distillation and Canning Industry,
Bratislava.

KARABEL'NIK, B.K.; DARON, D.Ya.; SERDYUKOVA, O.G.; MELEROVICH, Ye.Ye.;
MUSATOVA, N.I.

Results of psycho-prophylactic method in painless labors. Akush.gin.
no.2:29-31 Mar-Apr 51. (CIML 20:8)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences B.K. Korabel'nik; Candidate Medical
Sciences D.Ya. Daron. 2. Of the Amalgamated Maternity Home no.32
(Head Physician--B.K. Korabel'nik), Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon, Moscow.

KARABEL'NIKOV, Il'ya Aleksandrovich; SHLEPINA, M.M., redaktor; GOLICHENKOVA,
A.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Atoms bring life; sketches] Atomы несут zhizn'; ocherki. [Moskva]
Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1957. 142 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(Radiotherapy)

GLINCHEVSKIY, V.N.; KARABEL'SHCHIKOV, V.P.

Table-holing punch. Khim.mashinostr. no.1:36-37 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

- KARABENKAVA, M.M.

Zinc concentration in the blood of middle-aged and old people.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. bial. nav. no. 3:51-53 '61. (MKA 14:10)
(ZINC IN THE BODY) (AGING)

KARABESEVIC, B.

KARABESEVIC, B.: ARSIC, B., PAGON, S.

Microflora in restaurants as the index of their higienic state.
Higijena, Beogr. 6 no.3-4:273-286 '54.

1. Medical faculty, University, Skopje, Institute of epidemiology
Military medical academy, Belgrade
(RESTAURANTS,
bacteriol. investigation)

KARABEYNIK / M.M.
USSR/Engineering - Mechanics

FD-2936

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-17/17

Author : Karabeynik, M. M.

Title : Comments on the article by P. Ye. D'yachenko, O. Ye. Kestner and L. A. Chatynyan, "Study of wear during dry friction and high temperatures" (Published in Izv. AN SSSR Otd. Tekh. Nauk No 11, 1954)

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 6, 151-152, June 1955

Abstract : The review criticizes the original article on the subject matter, and qualifies its deductions with the inadequate methods used in the experiment. The primary objection being that an accurate coefficient of friction and wear cannot be obtained through the use and study of these factors in connection with rod bearings of a crankshaft. It is stated that a rod bearing has a point of maximum friction on the circumference of the bearing. This point rotates about the circumference, and with the mechanics of the motor, the force exerted at the point varies considerably making the results inconclusive.

Institution :

Submitted : May 25, 1955

KARABEYNIK, M.M.

Effect of viscosity and temperature of fluids on errors in
volumetric meter indications. Neft.khoz. 36 no.2:54-56
F '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Petroleum--Measurement)

KARABIBEROV, S.

Research of Kaolin from the Stakhanov (Bozhidarski) mine and
gray clay from Pleven. p. 19 LEKA PROMISHLENOST. (Minister-
stvo na lekata i khranitelnata promishlenost) Sofiia. Vol. 5,
No. 4, 1956

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Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

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No. 5, 1956

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Vol. 5, No. 11, November of 1956

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4617. Sinel'nikov, N. i Karabikhin, N. elektrichestvo v kolhoze. (v pomoshchiv agitatoru) rostov n/d, kn izd., 1954 20 sill. 20 sm. 3.000 ekz. 25K-(54-58021)
p 631.37: 621.3 (47.892)

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

KARABIN, A. I.

PA 43/49T56

USSR/Engineering
Jets - Gas

Jan 49

"Turbulent Low-Pressure Oil Jets," A. I. Karabin,
Cand Tech Sci, 4 pp

"Za Ekonomiyu Topliva" Vol VI, No 1

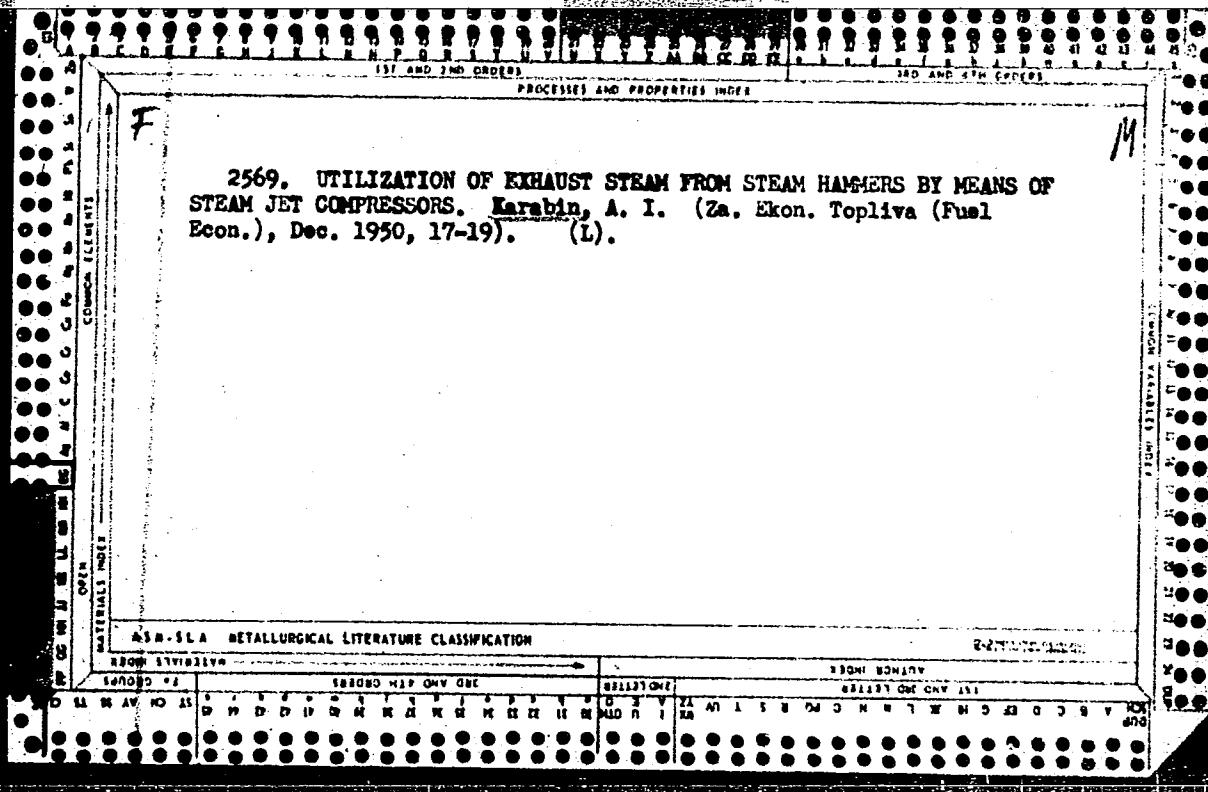
Improved design of oil jet based on angle at which air intake meets oil particles. Use of simplified types of jets without needles (but with tangential air feed) is justified by necessity for fast fitting of furnace units when time is not available to produce better jets.

43/49T56

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36155. Peregrev para i podogrev vozdukha dlya moltov kuznitsy. Za ekonomiyu topliva,
1949, No. 11, 19-24

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949



KARABIN, A. I.

"Basic Questions on the Heat Engineering of Forge Shops." Dr Tech Sci,
Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Min Higher
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SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
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LETREV, B.Ya., inshener, redaktor; MATVEYeva, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy
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[Power supply of steam and pneumatic hammers] Energetika paro-
vozdushnykh molotov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-
stroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 315 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Hammers)

KARABIN, Avram Iosifovich; TEBEN'KOV, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; LANOVSKAYA, M.R., redaktor izdatel'stva; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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topliva v promyshlennykh ustanovkakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
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KARABIN, A.I., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

~~Efficiency of industrial power supply. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;~~
energ. no.7:97-106 Jl.'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Electric power production)

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Efficient use of compressed air. Prom.energ. 17 no.4:5-9
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Compressed air)

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Is there a need for compressor terminal coolers? Prom.energ. 17
no.2:20-22 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Compressors--Cooling)

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Effect of the heating of compressed air on its efficiency. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.8:90-95 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Bryanskij institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya. Predstavlena
kafedroy teplotekhniki.

(Compressed air)

DERBAREMDIMER, M.I.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, K.L.; TERNOVSKIY, V.A.; Prinimali
uchastiyev; SHAROV, P.M.; NOVIKOV, L.Z.; LUR'YE, E.I.; PIS'MEN,
M.K.; KARABIN, A.I. [deceased]; KOSTIN, L.I.; FROLOV, V.P.;
MEDVEDEV, F.V.; GELIMKHANOV, S.G.; BONDAR', V.G.; TIMOFEYEV,
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T.Ye.; NUDEL'MAN, V.G.

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Gaz. prom. 9 no.11:49-50 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

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ENNO, Igor' Konstantinovich

[Burning of liquid fuel in industrial installations]
Szhiganie zhidkogo topliva v promyshlennykh ustanov-
kakh. 2., izd. ispr. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgiia,
1966. 371 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KARABIN, Ignatije
SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Ing.

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Belgrade, Jugoslovensko pronalazstvo, No 4, April 1961, pp 14-15.

Data: "Procedure for Producing Concrete Pillars Inside the Ground."

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Studying tuberculosis in cattle infected with the pathogen
of the avian type. Veterinarila 42 no.11:34-35 N '65.

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Uncl.

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Automation and mechanization of processes in converter shops.
Mekh.i avtom.praizv. 15 no.11:12-15 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Bessemer process--Technological innovations)
(Automation)

KARABINSKIY, F.P., inzh.

BN-10 hand pump. Put' i put.khoz. no.12:20 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)
(Pumping machinery)

IVANOV, I.N.; KARABINSKIY, F.P., insh.

Readers on books. Put'i put.khoz. no.7:42 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik mostostantsii, Chelyabinsk (for Ivanov).
(Railroad bridges) (Water-supply engineering)

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[Textbook for the study of organic chemistry without a teacher]
Posibnyk dla samostiinoho vyzchennia organichnoi khimii. Kyiv,
Derzh. vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 203 p.
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(Chemistry, Organic)

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TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

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Uncl.

KARABON, B.

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(MATERIALY BUDOWLANE. Vol. 9, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uziel.

Karabon, Bohdan

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible
Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 47974

Author : Bohdan Karabon, Adam Bartekci.

Inst : Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute

Title : Brown Coal Bitumine as Natural Resinous-Waxy Substances.

Orig Pub : Katedra Technologii Węgla Politechniki Wrocławskiej, Wiad.
chem., 1955, 9, No. 2, 65 - 84.

Abstract : A classification of natural waxes and resins is presented. The properties, chemical composition and methods of winning raw mineral wax are discussed. The description of mineral wax free of resin is given, methods of its purification and the properties of the pure product are given. The sphores of brown coal wax and resin utilization are presented. Bibliography with 66 titles.

Card 1/1

15

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720520013-1"
Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1736

Author: Mazur, S., and Karabon, B.

Institution: None

Title: Adhesion of Asphaltic Films to Coated Concretes

Original

Periodical: Mater. budowl., 1955, Vol 10, No 2, 44-46; Polish

Abstract: A number of experiments have been undertaken for the purpose of improving the adhesion of asphaltic films to moist concrete by coating (priming) the surface of the concrete with saponified pitch or a solution of tar in benzene. The pitch is a component of the bitumen obtained from Polish brown coals. The bitumen obtained from Polish brown coal contains 30-65% pitch. The pitch is obtained as a waste during the purification of mineral wax. The investigation was carried out on samples cast in the form of a figure 8 from 1:3 cement. Sheet iron partitions were placed at the narrowest part of the mold during the

Card 1/2

JASIENKO, Stefan, dr inz., adiunkt; KARABON, Bohdan, dr inz., adiunkt

Chemical composition and structure of fractions separated from
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1. Department of Chemical Technology of Coal of Wroclaw
Technical University. Submitted October 1962.

KARA BOYCHEV, N.A.

127-58-6-6/25

AUTHORS: Petrinskiy, S.D. and Karaboychev, N.A., Mining Engineers
(Bulgarian People's Republic)

TITLE: Mining of Interchamber Blocks Under Conflagration Conditions
in the Yelshitsa Mine (Vyyemka mezhdukamernykh tselikov v
pozharnykh usloviyakh rudnika Yelshitsa)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 6, pp 25-28 (USSR)

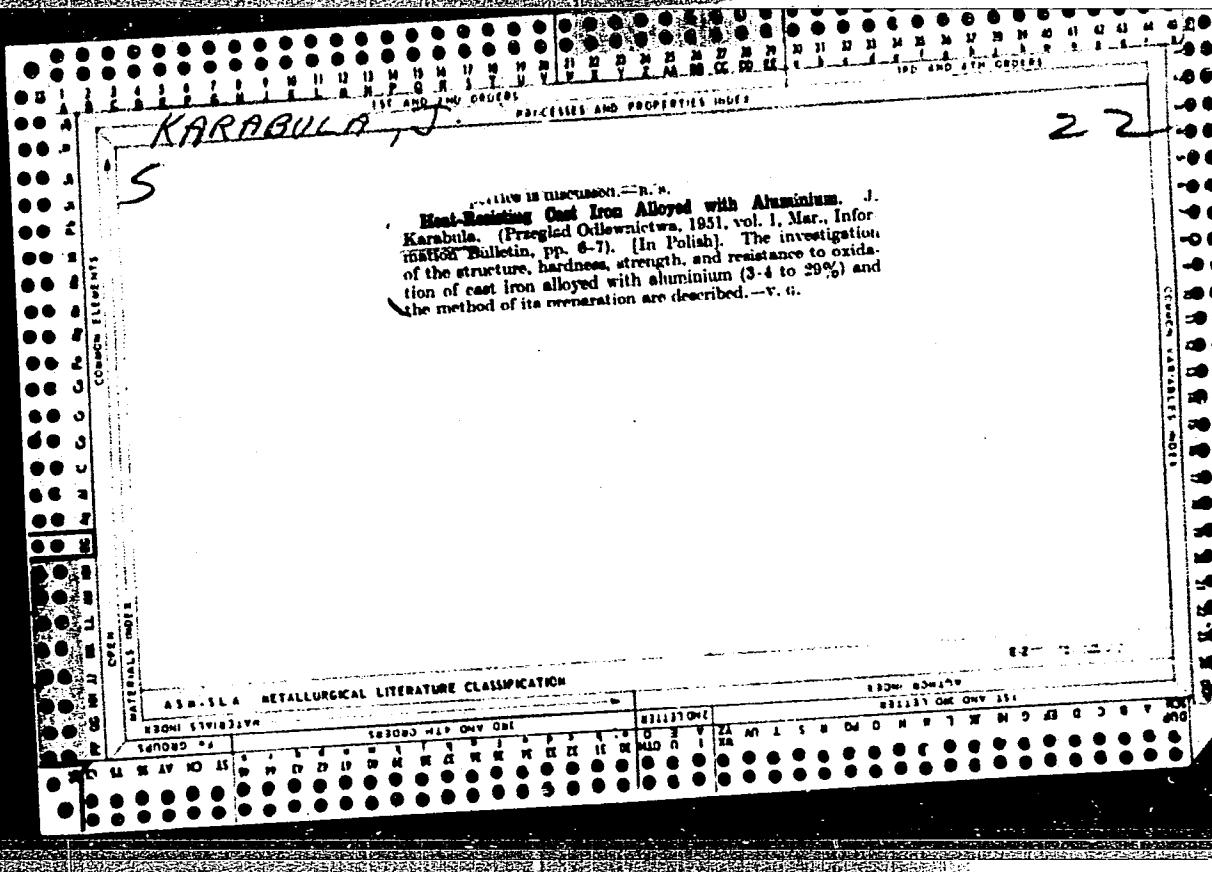
ABSTRACT: The authors describe the sub-level caving method for mining
the interchamber blocks of pyrite under the danger of fire
at the Yelshitsa mine in Bulgaria. The endogenous fire
occurred on the 480 m level in 1950, and is still burning.
The fire was still more activated when the layer-caving
method created conditions favorable to its spread. The
method applied by the authors is described in detail.
There are 2 figures, and 1 Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Geophysical prospecting 2. Pyrites

KARABOZHKOV, B.

A song over the Rhodope Mountains. Bulg tr un no.5:16-17 '61.



SERWICKI, Henryk, mgr inz.; KARABULA, Jan, mgr inz.; MIKA, Jan, inz.

Experiments with exothermically lined hot tops. Hutnik P 30 no.l:
5-13 Ja '63.

GALANIN, Ye.N.; KARABUL'KIN, A.P.

Structural and lithological factors governing the mineralization
of the Ivanovskoye complex ore deposit in eastern Transbaikalia.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.6:122-123 Je '58.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Transbaikalia--Ore deposits)

KARABUT, V.P.; PROKOF'YEV, V.A.

Tool for cutting cast iron sewage pipes [Suggested by V.P.
Karabut, V.A. Prokof'ev]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v strud. no. 6:
139 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Pipe cutting)

KARABUT, Z.G.; SEN'KIV, M.T.

Specific nucleon energy. Dop. ta pov. L'viv. un. no. 5 pt. 2
79-80'55. (MIRA 9:10)

(Nucleons)

KARABUTENKO, I.F.

KRYZHANOVSKIY, Stepan Andreyevich; KARABUTENKO, I.F., redaktor; KOMM, V.G.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Maksym Ryl's'kyi; a critical and biographical sketch] Maksim Ryl'-
skii; kritiko-biograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Sovetskij pisatel',
1956. 175 p. (MIRA 10:4)
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KARAPUTOV, A. I.

"New Methods of Investigations of the Elementary Processes in Clouds and Fog." Sub 28 Nov 51, Geophysics Inst, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 400, 9 May 55.

REYDIK, K.K.; KARABUTOV, S.G.

[Projecting information on a visual dynamic screen in
electronic computers] Vyvod informatsii na vizual'nyi
dinamicheskii ekran v elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh
mashinakh. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1964. 64 p.
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PICHUGIN, Ye.F.; KARABUTOVA, Ye.A.

Poison ratio of silicate glasses. Trudy MKHTI no.37:64-70 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

PICHKALIN, Ye.F.; KARABUTOVA, Ye.A.

Investigating the wetting by molten glass of the spinnerette plate
material. Trudy MKHTI no.37:111-119 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

KARACHAN, B.P.; VOYEVUDSKIY, B.M.

Chemically stable plastic materials. Stroi. prom. 36 no. 7:42-43
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Plastics)

KARACHAN, B.P.; VOYEVUDSKIY, B.M.

Valves of a new type for large diameter sewers. Vod. i san.
tekhn. no.10:35-36 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Sewers, Concrete) (Valves)

KARACHAN, B.P., inzh. (Leningrad)

Calculating the additional resistance on curves. Zhel.dor.
transp. 40 no.4:54 Ap '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Railroads--Curves and turnouts)

KARACHAN, N. B.

28(2)

PAGE I BOOK EXPLANATION

SER/2146

Leningrad. Universitet

Materialy po mashinnoj pervodke: sbornik 1. [Materials on Machine Translation: A collection of articles]. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningrad. Univ., 1958. 228 p. 1,000 copies printed.

No contributors mentioned.

PURPOSE: The book is for students, scientists, and engineers interested in machine translation.

CONTENT: This collection of 15 articles is published as volume I of the Materials on Machine Translation. It represents the work of 25 Soviet scientists at the Leningrad University Experimental Laboratory for Machine Translation which was created in March 1958 to continue research on translating with the aid of electronic machines. Although the present volume deals with both the theoretical and the practical aspect of machine translating, the emphasis is on the compilation of algorithms for a number of languages, many of them Asiatic. There are no references.

NAME OF CONTENTS:

Borodkin, T.I., S.Ya. Pafilov, and G.Z. Teptzin. Dictionary Structure and Information Coding in Machine Translation	61
Andreev, N.D., R.P. Dolgovskiy, L.I. Iverson, and A.K. Osipobin. Stem-Deictic Programs for Indonesian Algorithms in Machine Translation	66
Sarkisov, V.P., and M.P. Chernikova. Work on Norwegian-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation	98
Prolov, O.B., and V.I. Strelkov. Initial Stage of Work on Arabic-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation	112
Andreev, N.D., Ya.A. Zhdanov, and O.A. Timofeeva. Certain Problems of the Formation of Japanese-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation	126
Sazanov, I.N., E.B. Karachan, S.M. Medvedev, and G.S. Teptzin. Proposed Program for a Morphological Analysis of the Russian Language in Machine Translation	136
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AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress	

Card 4/4

SER/2146

KH KACHAN, V. A.

GORDIYENKO, V.A.; KARACHAN, V.A., inzhener; MATLIS, S.Ya., agronom.

Breeding and processing crabcbe in Moldavia. Masl.-zhir.prom. 17
no.11:7-8 N '52. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Moldavskaya gosudarstvennaya selektsionnaya stantsiya (for
Gordiyenko). 2. Gel'tsskiy maslozavod No.1 (for Karachan and Matlis).
('el'davin--Crambe)

KARACHAROV, K.A., dots, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk

Some versions of adequate criterions for the stability of motion.
Nauch. trudy MLTI no.8:63-89 '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(Motion)

KARACHAROV, Konstantin Andreyevich; PILYUTIK, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich;
LIVARTOVSKIY, I.V., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to the technical theory of the stability of motion]
Vvedenie v tekhnicheskuiu teoriu ustoichivosti dvizheniya. Mo-
skva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 243 p.
(Motion)

KARACHAROV, N.

Silicon and calcite mixtures. Prom.koop. no.5:16-17 My '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Lenoblmetallpromsoyusa.
(Building materials)

KARACHAROV, T. S.

(DECEASED)

1963/2

c' 1962

INDUSTRY -
welding

see IIC

VORONTSOVA, Ye.I.; KARACHAROV, T.S. (Moskva)

Hygienic evaluation of working conditions in hard facing and
measures for their improvement. Gig.truda i prof. zab. 6 no.5:
3-7 My'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний
AMN SSSR.
(HARD FACING—SAFETY MEASURES)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological.
Organs of the Senses

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 23, 1958, 106015
Author : Karacharova, V.A.
Inst : Sverdlovsk Branch of All-Union Association of Anatomists,
Histologists and Embryologists.
Title : Morphological Changes of the Peripheral Nervous System
in Eye Conjunctiva Affected by Certain Irritants
Orig Pub : Sverdl. otd. Vses. o-va anatomov, gistolologov i embriolo-
gov, 1957, vyp. I, 7-10
Abstract : Under the effect of irritants, reactive changes of ner-
vous elements of the conjunctiva appear very soon:
swelling of the neurilemma, axis cylinders and Schwann
nuclei, atypical tortuosity of fibers, varicose thick-
ening, vacuolization, etc. Later, fragmentation of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4002857

S/0280/63/000/006/0072/0077

AUTHOR: Voznyuk, L. L. (Kiev); Ivanenko, V. I. (Kiev); Karachenets, D. V. (Kiev); Sverdan, M. L. (Kiev)

TITLE: Synthesis of time optimal control for second-order systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv. Otdel. tekhn. nauk. Tekh. kibernetika, no. 6, 1963, 72-77

TOPIC TAGS: time optimal control synthesis, second-order control system, phase space method, optimal switching curve, switching curve determination, second-order differential equation, Cauchy problem, automatic-control system, relay-control system, time optimum problem

ABSTRACT: In earlier works, the hypersurface of sign-changing of the relay element was obtained as a nonlinear function of phase coordinates of the controlled system. In this article, a relay-type control system is considered

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KOLOMIYETS, B., doktor tehnicheskikh nauk, prof.; KAPACHEN'TSEV, A., inzh.
SML-1 and SML-2 semiconductor varistors. Radio no.9:56-58 S '65.
(KIRA 19:1)

KARACHENTSEV, B.I.

KRYMSKIY, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARACHENTSEV, B.I., inzhener;
SOSHIN, A.N., inzhener.

New series of heavy-duty demountable fuses without filler. Vest.
elektreprom. 28 no.3:8-10 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Zaved "Dinamo".
(Electric contactors)

VOZNYUK, L.L. (Kiyev); IVANENKO, V.I. (Kiyev); KARACHENETS, D.V. (Kiyev);
SVERDAN, M.L. (Kiyev)

Synthesis of control systems optimum in response time for second-order objects. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.6:72-77 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

KARACHENTSEV, I.

Radiant of -Aquarids. Astron. tsir. no. 214:20-23 S '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

I. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Meteors)